

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Broom to make further provision by law to secure the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus to persons in custody under or by colour of the authority of the U. States.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Varnum (Mass.) rose to repel the motion. He had been at first inclined to vote in favor of the motion; but after hearing the arguments of the gentleman who introduced the resolution, he found himself compelled to give a decided negative. It has been said that there has been a gross violation of the constitution; but Mr. V. demanded where was the proof of the assertion. He had seen no official documents to warrant such a charge. It is well known that the persons recently bro't from New Orleans have received every benefit to which they were entitled, from the writ of habeas corpus. The motion is also ill timed. Shall we undertake to decide on the guilt of these persons when they are now arraigned before the court? The legislature ought not to prejudge the question.

Mr. Burwell (Vir.) said he should vote for the motion whether the facts stated by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Broom) were correct or not. Mr. B. was always ready to confirm and secure the writ of habeas corpus, and if the gentleman from Delaware could discover any defect in the present system and could devise a method to remove it, he should have his vote and his thanks.

But I believe the writ is now sufficiently secured; as much so as in England. The states have passed laws for this purpose, and the constitution of the United States recognizes and confirms the writ. Judges are on application obliged to issue the writ, and the officers of the courts are compelled to execute it. Where then is the necessity of sounding an alarm? The constitution has not been violated unless by military force, and that requires a different remedy. These gentlemen who have been recently brought from New Orleans, I admit were improperly seized and transported; and I fully agree with the gentleman from Delaware that it ought to be an early warning—an early warning against the increase of military force further than the exigencies of the country require. I do not pretend to say that the conduct of the commander-in-chief is justifiable, but the courts are open. The house ought not to act precipitately on rumor and ex parte statements.

Mr. Dana (Con.) considered that it was not necessary now to examine whether the facts alleged to have taken place at New Orleans had been correctly stated or not. He would not say whether Wilkinson had conducted himself right or wrong. It was sufficient if questions arose whether the writ of habeas corpus was so well secured as it ought to be. He apprehended it was not so well guarded here as in England. If doubts, however, arise on so interesting a subject, they ought to be removed and the law fixed by statute.

Mr. Smilie (Penn.) declared himself in favor of the resolution for the reasons stated by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana). He wished, however, the subject had been considered on its own merits and without reference to any past transactions. He wished not to refer to New Orleans. In circumstances of great danger it is the duty of a good citizen to do what he thinks is right, and take the responsibility. There was no testimony which enabled him to decide on the transactions at New Orleans.

If the statute of Charles extends to this country, there is no need of further provision to secure the writ of habeas corpus: if it does not extend here, it is highly necessary to guard the writ by similar provisions. He had consulted lawyers on the subject and could get no satisfactory information. Till the statute of Charles, all the provisions in favor of the liberty of the citizens contained in Magna Charta and the bill of rights were found inadequate.

Mr. S. said all parties and every man in the United States were concerned in this subject. The inestimable privilege of the writ of habeas corpus existed in no country but ours and in England. Arbitrary imprisonment prevailed in all other countries. He was glad the motion had been brought forward, and if the subject could not be matured now it could be the next session.

Mr. Bidwell (Mass.) was in favor of the motion, and expressed sentiments substantially the same as those of Mr. Smilie. He was sorry that extraneous matter had been introduced, and conceived it improper to go into an enquiry into Wilkinson's conduct. That officer gets with high responsibility. An enquiry now would be premature and we are not the proper tribunal to try the question. I think all will agree that there may be situations in which the commander of an army or garrison ought to do what he thinks the exigency of the case requires and throw himself on the generosity and justice of his country.

The writ of habeas corpus is a very important privilege, and is not, I think, now well secured. The criminal code of the United States is incomplete and wants revision, additions and explanations. The statute of Charles is enacted in some of the states, but not in the United States. Questions have also arisen in regard to the power of the judges of the supreme court, collectively and individually, and some are now under consideration. It would have been well if the subject had not been stirred at this particular period, but I am always ready to improve and secure the writ of habeas corpus so far as it is capable of further improvement and security.

Mr. Eppes (Va.) If the gentleman who introduced the resolution is sincere in the principles which he has professed, I congratulate him on his conversion to democracy. I congratulate him that his eyes are at last opened. But if he has put them on for a particular occasion like a Sunday coat, with a view to renounce them when they no longer suit his purpose, I trust that he will be eventually frustrated in his designs.

The game that is now playing in this house is part of the same system as that which is going on in the courts below. Whom do we find there, clamorous for liberty and the rights of the citizen? The same party who have always evinced their utter disregard and contempt for both. We find there the ex-attorney general of the U. S. and what is more, the ex-attorney general of Maryland. The greatest monster in human shape is one of these distinguished men, clamoring for liberty with no other view than to oppress and enslave. Where was his zeal now so ostentatiously displayed, when the alien law and the sedition law were passed? The rights of man were not then so much in vogue with this party.

It is surprising to see the sympathy of certain men for the man whom they lately hunted from society. The truth is, they cannot bear to see a conspiracy reduced without armies and navies. They grieve at the unexampled prosperity of the country and the attachment of the people to their constitution and their government.

I will not soften the transactions at New Orleans. The commander in chief has done an illegal act, on his own responsibility, and he is answerable in damages. But to speak with that frankness which I think always becomes a legislator, I own that were I on a jury, I would give no damages, or at most, nominal damages only.

For whom is such sympathy excited? For two men, one of whom is a foreigner, who might in England have been transported to Botany Bay, the other a young American who has disgraced that character by acting as a spy on the commander in chief. I am willing that the people should see that there has been a little stretch of power in those cases.

There is no remedy for a man aggrieved in this case but a civil action, and unless you doubt the efficacy of trial by jury, no other remedy can be asked for. The mover of the resolution has cited the example of England, where the habeas corpus has been suspended for these ten years. It was not violated there till since, packed juries and judges dependent on the executive have grown into fashion. When Wilkinson shows that he has acted honestly I will vote any sum to indemnify him.

I believe the writ of habeas corpus cannot be better secured than it is now; but I will vote for the motion to give the mover a chance to suggest any improvement which he can devise, though I am persuaded he can propose none. It is the duty of judges to grant the writ, and they must be obeyed. If the officer is resisted in executing it, he may call out the posse comitatus to his assistance.

These men could not have been tried at Orleans. The court there has the same powers as the district court of Kentucky, and cannot try a question of treason. I am willing that the people should see the

whole case and judge of the charge against us.

Mr. Early (Geo.) could not see the correctness of the two gentlemen from Virginia (Messrs. Burwell and Eppes.) My views of the resolution are the same as theirs, and yet my vote will be totally different. I shall vote against it in every stage. My reasons are, the short time left of the session, the bearing of the resolution, and the avowed object of the mover. The resolution cannot be definitively acted on this session, and it is designed to have a bearing on existing cases. The second objection is more formidable than the bare want of time. If the resolution is referred, the next step will be to call on the executive for information relative to infractions of the writ. This will take time, and the subject cannot be acted on this session. What impression will this make during the recess? It will countenance charges against certain persons; the idea inevitably be that the habeas corpus has been violated, and that the acts done at New Orleans ought to be frowned upon. You hang up a charge against a public officer and leave him under the torture of the public odium.

Where is any evidence that the existing provisions are insufficient. Suppose there have been violations, where is the evidence that adequate damages cannot be had—Let the parties aggrieved bring their action. When it is known that such a remedy is inadequate, it will be time to legislate.

The resolution has a tendency to influence the judicial proceedings against Wilkinson in actions which will likely be bro't. I have another objection. The resolution is calculated to give a coloring to the Orleans business on which we have no adequate evidence. We are yet in the dark. We have little evidence indeed. We have none to justify a rational man in taking a single step.

If the commander in chief has done wrong, let him answer for it; but if he has done only what the necessity of the case required, he has done what merits a statue of gold to be erected to his memory. Let the judiciary decide on the question, and if he is mulcted, let his house then decide whether they will indemnify him.

[Debate to be continued.]

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Since the morn on which we first hailed the happiness of independence till the present day, never have we so nearly approached the precipice which may prove the destruction of our political existence; never since we enjoyed the fruits of our glorious revolution was there a time so big with our fate, a crisis so momentous to Americans as the present. While an usurper of the house of the Bourbons, is (to satisfy an insatiable ambition) deluging with blood one quarter of the world, whose limits he would overleap were it not for British interdict, we would quarrel with that nation whose strength is our shield and buckler, on whose success I might say our liberties depend. For some time past have all well wishers of this country beheld with grief the palpable enmity of our administration towards Great Britain, while its cringing servility towards her enemy excited their disgust; the slightest aggression on the part of the former has been the foundation of the basest calumnies against her good faith and national honor; while to the unprecedented demands and deliberate insults of the latter it has opposed the meekest submission and forbearance. What does this conduct on the part of our rulers evince? Is it guided by the laws of an honorable neutrality? No, they would make no distinction. Is it the offspring of policy? No Americans, that would lead you in a course diametrically opposite. To what then can we impute it? Look at your rulers and there you will discover the cause; in their bosoms you will discover those passions, to the gratification of which our honor, interest and every thing we ought to hold dear are sacrificed. To Great Britain we are bound by many times, even as our mother country, affection cannot be entirely extinct; but when we reflect on the large portion of our produce she receives, thereby encouraging both our agriculture and commerce; when we behold her all-powerful to protect or annihilate these sources of our prosperity; should we not wish her success and cultivate her friendship? But with France by what bonds are we united, can she protect us? God be praised that the ocean prevents our receiving her fraternal embrace. Can she injure us? Her avowed enmity, while England exists, will prove abortive—but her insidious friendship, which our rulers so carefully cherish, every American has reason to dread. Suffer not yourselves then, my countrymen,

to be long deceived: The crisis is at length arrived, on which turns your future repose. A single act of your executive may plunge you, unprepared, into all the miseries of war, or form for you an alliance with the only nation whose friendship is essential. But shall we allow one whose mind is so notoriously warped by prejudice alone to judge on a subject so momentous? Shall we tamely submit to conduct unprecedented? No, let us assert our rights, and claim for our constituents those privileges which our laws have given them. If a sanction of the treaty would dishonor us, let us reject it; curses rest on that man who would counsel otherwise. But if we find it unexceptionable, let us accept it as one of our greatest blessings, as a guarantee of our future peace and prosperity. Such Americans ought to be your conduct, both your public and domestic relations demand it. England, in defiance of our hostile behavior has evinced a spirit of accommodation: Would France (equally powerful to injure us) have done the same? Observe the effects of her superior power throughout Europe; open violence or secret treachery has subjugated all her neighbors; her friendship and enmity have alike entailed misery on their objects, and her protection has uniformly been destruction. Europe does not afford sufficient food for the ambition of her ruler; our free constitution, contrasted with her despotic sway, reflects an odium on the latter, which he would wish to remove—what force cannot, treachery may effect; our boasted liberties may be undermined, if not overthrown, and in their fall, our children may have cause to lament the short sighted policy of their fathers, and the imbecility of our administration.

From the PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

A pamphlet has been published in England entitled "A State of the Negotiation with details of its progress and the cause of its Determination." It is replete with sound political Philosophy and contains many lofty maxims of wisdom. We apprehend that our readers will be pleased with the following extract, which will serve as a specimen of the value of the whole performance:

"As to the morals which in the absence of all positive institutions, supply their place by influence perhaps more powerful, the people of France and the government of France, are totally without any system. They are the first nation in the world which has rendered variable what nature intended should be eternal—which has converted virtue into sophistry and brought under dispute, and logical scepticism, the first elements of truth, and most sureties of social peace. Morals with them is a taste, a fashion, a mode varying according to the circumstances of the day. Their obligation is gone, not acknowledged in practice. At the very best the first principles are regarded as simple truths; as totally unimportant, and without value, in action. Even honor, the best gift of the feudal system—in many points a sufficient (in almost all a useful substitute for natural morality) does not exist in the system of France, in a word the great principles of action; the great cement of society; the three great restraints on vice and passion—religion, natural morality and honor, have all perished in France. The system of Jacobinism has been followed by that of military despotism. The principles of action have taken the same course—France as a nation, and every Frenchman individually, has the morals of a soldier, a slave, a sophist; one who believes nothing with sufficient faith to induce him to adopt it as a principle of action; one who systematically distrusts his reason, and servilely obeys his fears, his passions, his immediate interest. Who would trust such an individual? who could confide in to such a nation?

As to the manners of the present race of Frenchmen, the picture is still more abhorrent. The manners of a nation are its minor morals; or rather perhaps, its morals in action through the daily intercourse of life and domestic society. The manners in France therefore at the present day, are such as are suited to its morals. The shadow is as deformed as the substance from which it is projected. Their private virtue is at least as bad as their public virtue. They are as bad husbands, fathers, friends, neighbors, masters, and dependants as they are citizens. Break their general character into all possible fragments, and every component atom will be found of the same shape, the same precise quality as the genuine mass. Nor is this state of things temporary. There is an action and reaction which tends to continue it. The state corrupts the individual—the individual supplies the stock of

corruption to the state feeds and is fed. corrupting as they flow grand national reserve in its turn with an venom, and assimilate it touches.

Such therefore is the the French government of control, and the exercise of the so situation, and aristocratic and acknowledge usages, morals and manners. One supreme thing. Treaties are the public faith the who has affected even attempt of it.

Regarded in its second military despotism of government is still tentation. Bonaparte is of Europe. He knows no legislative sword. The sword is his cabinet. Untrusting of the Tatar military science of Europe moment from his moment in a state to take instant of his necessities war, he is in a state of the whole resources of dy at his call, as the suspended in its sheath by every sense of the worst military monarch. is that of the feudal ancient weakness. H emperor is the strictest as employed in the low an emperor at the head cers, all connected with each other, by a commander elected by his for governing his people vatism, and retaining discipline. His preface but so many Caesars, w ant provinces under t litical father, the great system of empire, as it it be maintained by principle of motion, it ceases to proceed, still more fatal character ancient as the world, A not apply to it. It easily sion. If another kingd quires but another pre

The history of mankind the materials of human will be sooner or later over lousies of the confederate its present and immediate time overthrow every thing dom after kingdom will f like the death of the peo every thing about it, it w ing on itself. A new sy ceed. The present mo are the fragments of t When the military syste rope must now suffer for in its turn become split posterity will behold ne and modes of rule, wh seeing through the foggy scarcely believe, though Divinity that pointed to t

As to the personal cha imagination, accustomed course of nature, averts lity. Every age has its of virtue. The atrocity as was not to be expect century. Human reason had made some progress many centuries—had ke the procession of the equ with the maturity of natu mitted a doubt,—the im ven itself,—the Spirit of sed over the surface of t softened the venom of or primal evil. It was n expected, that the course as it were, by a backward produce in the nineteenth Seculum Pyrrhæ, now This prodigy of another appeared amongst us.

From the Philadelphia

Mr. Poulson.—The of a genuine direction long since sent from Lan person in this city, in or by the first vessel for struck my attention, and insertion.

"To Dennis McFar of Tiperara in th land and if he sh deliver it to Brid first cousin and dead deliver it to

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FRIEND.

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corruption to the state. Each mutually
feeds and is fed. The minor channels
corrupting as they flow, return to swell the
grand national reservoir, which overflows
in its turn with an augmented force of
venom, and assimilates to itself whatever
it touches.

Such therefore is the civil despotism of
the French government. The free means
of controul, and the securities of a mode-
rate exercise of the sovereign power—con-
stitution, and aristocracy of privileged
classes and acknowledged corporations, long
usages, morals and manners, have no exist-
ence. One supreme will governs every
thing. Treaties are without sanction and
the public faith the private virtue of one
who has affected every thing by his con-
tempt of it.

Regarded in its second point of view, as
a military despotism, the French form
of government is still more worthy of at-
tention. Bonaparte is the Genghis Khan
of Europe. He knows no law but the
sword—no legislative assembly but the
camp. The sword is his sceptre, the camp
his cabinet. Uniting the military sim-
plicity of the Tatar conquerors with the
military science of Europe, he rests not a
moment from his martial habits; he is
ever in a state to take the field in the very
instant of his necessity. In peace as in
war, he is in a state of encampment, and
the whole resources of his nation are re-
ady at his call, as the sword which is sus-
pended in its sheath by his side. He is in
every sense of the word a conqueror, and
a military monarch. His system of rule
is that of the feudal system purged of its
ancient weakness. He is an emperor, an
emperor in the strictest sense of the word
as employed in the lower Roman empire—
an emperor at the head of confederate offi-
cers, all connected with the chief, and with
each other, by a common interest, an em-
peror elected by his fortune and his guards,
governing his people with military despo-
tism, and retaining his army by military
discipline. His prefects and officers are
but so many Caesars, who govern the dis-
tant provinces under their patron and po-
litical father, the great Augustus. This
system of empire, as it is founded, so must
it be maintained by conquest. Like the
principle of motion, it ceases to exist when
it ceases to proceed. It has moreover a
still more fatal characteristic. The adage
ancient as the world, *Mors nrat sua*, does
not apply to it. It easily admits of acces-
sion. If another kingdom is added it re-
quires but another prefect.

The history of mankind is as uniform as
the materials of human action. This empire
will be sooner or later overturned by the jea-
lousies of the confederate princes. But from
its present and immediate energy, it will in
time overthrow every thing around it. King-
dom after kingdom will fall into its mass, till,
like the death of the poet, having destroyed
every thing about it, it will terminate by prey-
ing on itself. A new system will then suc-
ceed. The present monarchies of Europe are
the fragments of the feudal system. When
the military system, under which Eu-
rope must now suffer for some centuries, shall
in its turn become split and shattered, our
posterity will behold new forms of empire,
and modes of rule, which prophecy itself,
seeing through the foggy vista of time, could
scarcely believe, though it were the finger of
Divinity that pointed to them.

As to the personal character of Bonaparte,
imagination, accustomed to the ordinary
course of nature, averts from it with incred-
ulity. Every age has its standard of vice or
of virtue. The atrocity of the age of Tiberi-
us was not to be expected in the nineteenth
century. Human reason, as it was supposed,
had made some progress in the lapse of so
many centuries—had kept pace at least with
the procession of the equinox—had advanced
with the maturity of nature. If this even ad-
mitted a doubt—the immediate gift of Hea-
ven itself—the Spirit of Christianity, had pas-
sed over the surface of the moral world, and
soothed the venom of original malignity and
primal evil. It was not, therefore, to be
expected, that the course of time, returning
as it were by a backward current, should re-
produce in the nineteenth century the

Seculum Pyrae, nova monstra quæstæ;
This prodigy of another age, however, has
appeared amongst us.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson.—The following is a copy
of a genuine direction upon a letter not
long since sent from Lancaster county, to a
person in this city, in order to be forwarded
by the first vessel for Ireland; its oddity
attracted my attention, and I offer it you for
insertion.

"To Dennis M'Farrow in the county
of Tipperary in the kingdom of Ire-
land and if he should not be there
deliver it to Bridget Dougherty his
first cousin and if she should be
dead deliver it to Brady M'Gon per-

"haps he may be hung for he was a
"little light fingered and if that should
"be the case deliver it to his great
"uncle Allen M'Cafferty however he
"talked some time ago of going over
"to England to collect some moneys
"due his aunt Lizzy and if that should
"be the case then please to deliver
"to Mr. Farroe Walout who lives at
"the sign of the green tree."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

It is said, that T. M. Randolph, Esq. in-
tends declining his services in Congress, on
account of his present indisposition; and that
Wilson C. Nicholas, Esq. is a candidate for
that district.

Capt. Dixon, of the brig *Bulia*, who arrived
yesterday from Antigua, mentions that
he was informed by Captain Stanford, of the
schooner *John*, of Newbury-Port, from Point
Petre, Guadalupe, that a number of vessels
of war and privateers, were fitting out at the
latter port to capture all vessels bound to a
British port. By the same arrival we are fur-
nished with a long list of vessels sent by the
British cruisers, into Antigua, for adjudica-
tion. These things, united, do not bespeak
that flourishing and prosperous state of our
commerce, which the addressers of Mr. Jef-
ferson so much boast of.

[N. Y. Rep.]

The following communication was received
this morning through the post-office.

New-York Com. Ad.

A literary gentleman lately arrived in this
city from England, furnishes us with the fol-
lowing curious information. On the sixteenth
day of June, 1796, one hundred young scien-
tific gentlemen, who had then just finished
their education in the colleges of England and
Scotland, met by appointment at Yarmouth,
where they resolved, under the strictest in-
junction of secrecy, "that each of them
should, in order to obtain correct information
of the world, and of the customs, manners
and dispositions of mankind, quit their native
Island, and reside for ten years successively in
different foreign countries particularly specifi-
ed; and that they should on the first day of
September eighteen hundred and seven, again
meet together in London for the purpose of
reading over their different Journals and of
preparing the same for publication." This
strange resolution was actually put in practice
and on the 1st day of January eighteen hun-
dred and seven, it was known to some scien-
tific men in London, that thirteen of the young
adventurers had died and the remaining 78
would certainly meet next summer according
to agreement. It is said that one of these ad-
venturers has constantly resided in the city of
New York where he had collected a most va-
luable mass of information.

T. M.

Extract of a letter from messrs. Grievegee
and Co. of Malaga, dated 16th Jan. last, to
a respectable correspondent of theirs in N.
York.

"The French privateers have already be-
gan to capture American vessels, two have
been carried into Alicante, under the supposi-
tion of having goods of British manufacture on
board, and God knows to what a pitch this
may be carried; it will be proper that every
expedition carries a certificate from the
French consul as well as the Spanish, though
bound to a port in this country."

CINCINNATI, March 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
Washington, Kentucky, to his correspond-
ent in this town, dated 26th of Februa-
ry, 1807.

Report, says the Kentucky Gazette,
was in town, tho' not credited, that Burr
had shot Wilkinson at Washington, Miss.
Ter. where he, Wilkinson, had come to
depose against him, when at the bar, giv-
ing in his testimony.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 27.

Extract of a letter dated town of Washington,
near Natchez, 9th of February 1807.

After stating the proceedings of the
court, the writer adds—"It seems that he
(Burr) went to his boats on the Mississip-
pi above Natchez a few miles—harrangued
his people, told them that he was obliged
to leave them—tho' he could not now com-
ply with his promises to them—but assur-
ed them that they should have the lands he
had promised on the Washita—that it
would be some months before he should
see them again; but, that they should not
be disappointed.

It is reported, but I know not on what
grounds, that he then crossed the Missis-
sippi accompanied by one Ashley who was
formerly of the party of Philip Nolan. I
have been inclined to think that he is still
in this neighborhood. Three of his com-
pany have been arrested, viz. Mr. Blanner-
hasset, Mr. Davis Floyd, Mr. Rolston—
on the ground, it is said, of information
given by persons formerly in the scheme,

stating the intention to seize Baton Rouge,
and probably Fort Adams. They are not
yet finally committed for trial. The party
seems to have frittered away to nothing—
and many people ignorant probably of the
real views of Mr. Burr will be most mate-
rially injured.

Never, perhaps, did an enterprise of
such vast extent, and aided by such a con-
centration of intrigue, talents and energy,
terminate in effects so truly contemptible.
A Spanish officer came to Mr. Burr ten
days ago from Pensacola. His friend go-
vernor Folch, after forbidding the passage
of the United States troops from Fort
Stoddart to New-Orleans, to arrest the
progress of Burr, has come into the settle-
ment of Baton Rouge to make an idle pa-
rade of resistance. Possibly the ex-Vice-
President may next show himself there—
But let him shew himself where he will,
if from the scattered embers of a failed
faction, he ever revives in a shape formi-
dable to the safety or tranquility of the U.
States, he will be a Phoenix indeed.

Ice Cream.

AS application has several times been
made to the subscriber for *Ice Cream*, this is
to inform the public that he will in future have
it every SATURDAY, when such as want may
be supplied.

Also—*Cakes Feet Jelly* for sale.

Matthew Eakin.

March 21.

Law 3v

TUITION.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful
thanks to the inhabitants of this town
and its vicinity, for their patronage and libe-
rality towards him, and begs leave to inform
them, respectively, that he continues to teach
SCHOOL at his Academy, on King-street,
opposite Mr. George Denesle's; where will
be taught as usual, reading, writing and arith-
metic, common, vulgar, and decimal; geo-
metry; trigonometry, plain and spherical;
surveying, book-keeping; mensuration; na-
vigation, &c. Young gentlemen desirous of
becoming acquainted with any of the above
arts, will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

March 21.

Law 1w.

PROOF.

Of the good effects of *Lee and Son's*
Genuine Medicine, shewn by the
following cases of cures:

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild
as it is certain and efficacious in its operation,
cannot injure the youngest infant, should no
worms exist in the body; but will, without pain
or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby pre-
vent the production of worms and many fatal
disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily
come to our knowledge, we have selected the
following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son.

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing
cure performed by your Lozenges on my son,
10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers,
pain in his side, and a continual head-ache,
which reduced him so low that he was unable
to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to
use your Lozenges, which has had the happy
effect of restoring him to a better state of
health than he has enjoyed for several years,
in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son.

My son, five years old, has for some time
past been very unhealthy, having fevers, head-
achs, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the
many cures performed by your Worm Lozen-
ges, I was induced to give them a trial. The
effect was beyond my expectation, as a large
quantity of small worms was expelled; hun-
dreds of them was alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY, Potter-street.

Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son.

Having observed in the newspaper an adver-
tisement of yours describing the good quali-
ties of your Worm Lozenges, induced me to
call at the store of Warner and Hanna, and to
make a trial of some of them on a female child
of my friend's, who was in my care, which,
from her symptoms of disease, viz. sickness,
a picking at the nose, offensive breath, and o-
ther like circumstances, authorised myself and
Mrs. McCormick to determine that worms
was the complaint; accordingly a few days
since, I made a trial of the medicine, agreea-
ble to the directions, and I am happy to say,
that on the third day, afterwards the child e-
vacuated large worms, and other offensive
matters, such as to me was astonishing that a
human being could have contained—parti-
cularly at so early an age as one year and a
half old. For the good of society I have much
pleasure in mentioning the case, and to ob-
serve that the child is now perfectly well, and
assumes a healthy appearance. Any other

information I shall give with pleasure on ap-
plication to me, at my house in Frederick-
street, near Messrs. Van Wyck and Dorsey's
auction room.

WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Baltimore, Jan. 31, 1807.

LEE'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate
coughs, catarrhs of the asthmas, sore throats, and
approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted
with the whooping cough, this discovery is of
the first magnitude, as it affords immediate
relief, checks the progress, and in a short
time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable. The elixir is
so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small,
that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long and extensive experience to
be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of ner-
vous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spi-
rits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hy-
sterial affections, inward weaknesses, violent
cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion,
melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the
limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, ob-
stinate gleet, fluxus albus (or whites) impoten-
cy, barrenness, &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and inter-
mittent Fevers.

Lee's genuine Efficace and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and
chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago,
numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains,
bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at
one application, and may be used with the
most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on
infants a week old, not containing a particle of
mercury or any dangerous ingredient what-
ever, and is not accompanied with that torment-
ing smart which attends the use of other reme-
dies.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the
eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness
or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHIE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives
immediate and lasting relief in the most severe
instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums

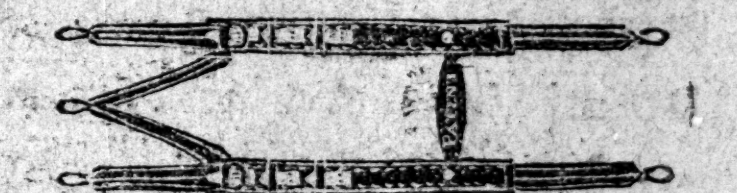
THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES SOLD BY
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,
At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed
Store, Fowfax street, facing Messrs. Rick-
ett's and Newton's.

Each article has on the outside wrapper, the
signature of

Richard Lee and Son,

Without which none are genuine.

March 21



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-
tentee, next door below Mr. Alexander
McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A-
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at
Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in
Prince-street. d12m

JOHN G. LADD

Has just received and offers for sale,
67 chests fresh Teas,
Consisting of Imperial, Hyson Shulan, Young
Hyson and Hyson Skin, of the best quality.
2 bales very fine India COTTONS.
Also, a quantity of SALT, suitable for the
fishery.
Fresh Stone LIME, and
Red CLOVER SEED.
March 9

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hamilton's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in K. street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.
Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States, a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, whooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of showing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 23, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind; from ripe to twelve inches long and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this cor man place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those

who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.
Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money,

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the town of LEESBURG, in the county of Loudoun, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next (if fair, if not, the first fair day) by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States for the 5th circuit in the Virginia district, pronounced in November term 1806, in a suit depending between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough, Makton Hough and others, defendants—

112 acres of Land, lying in the county of Loudoun, on the Kuckook Run, being a part of a tract called Scotland Tract—A tract containing 45 acres, with a Merchant Mill thereon, also a part of the before mentioned tract—Also 108 acres of Land, likewise a part of Scotland Tract, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,

Armistead Long,

Charles F. Mercer,

Richmond, March 6.

TO BE SOLD.

For ready Money,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on Wednesday, the 6th of May next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,

Armistead Long,

Charles F. Mercer,

Richmond, March 6.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this Office.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS SALT, Suitable for the Fishery.

E. Janney.

3 mo. 19th

Loaf Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of repairing his bake-house he was under the necessity of suspending the baking of bread for a few days past, and having now his manufactory in complete order, has resumed the baking of Bread, Rusks, &c. He begs leave to return his most grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance of their future custom.

Edw'd. Lee.

March 19

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. two of my apprentice boys, John Gibby & John Rick, nearly 18 years of age, with very dark complexions. The above reward will be given for both, or Ten Dollars for either of them, delivered safe to me at this place, or secured in any goal, with all reasonable charges.

Levi Talbert.

March 19

MARGERY LUMSDON,

(Widow of the late John Lumsdon),

AND

Thomas Mount,

Having taken the stand and purchased the stock on hand of Mr. Joseph Thornton, consisting of

Queen and Glass Ware,

Groceries, &c. &c.

THEY take this method of informing their friends, and the public, that they intend keeping a regular and well selected assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on the most moderate terms, and hope by a strict attention to business to merit public patronage.

The business will be carried on under the firm of M. Lumsdon & Co.

March 17.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Davey and Mills, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and William N. Mills is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23.
All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the Grocery & Flour Business, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco

Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Zimmerman, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, Adm'r.

John Zimmerman, Adm'r.

January 30.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES A

On every Tu

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ALL kinds of g

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P. C

An ANCHO

and STAY, ready

to be, entirely new

cordage.

March 20.

6 Hhds. best

40 Barrels of nic

20 bags of heavy

5 pipes of Fren

3 do. Holland C

1 box of brown

A part of

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March 10.

MARSTELL

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A quantity of B

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Marstella

Have just received,

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8000 bushels

17 Tierces E

January 16.

Just

AND FOR SALE

2 pipes L. i

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5 pipes Cog

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20 Hhds. Jamaic

10 do. St Cro

8 do. New-E

5 pipes Holland

2 do. counte

1 hhd. L. marke

4 quarter casks

3 do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbo

January 1

13 hhd. SUG

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Boxes of Cotton

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January 19

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